THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9623. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1783.

ARMY, NAVY, and MARINE AGENCY.

MR ALEXANDER SHAW, late a Captain in the 60th Regiment, above twenty years ſtanding in the Army, takes this earlieſt opportunity which his ſituation has permitted, of offering to his friends in the army and marine corps, and the profeſſion in general, his ſervices as an Agent, for half pay or otherwiſe, as Gentlemen may be pleaſed to employ him. He therefore intreats the countenance and ſupport of his friends in his undertaking; aſſuring all ſuch as may have the goodneſs to favour him with their buſineſs, that his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be faithfully exerted to give them every poſſible ſatisfaction in any manner of buſineſs they may have to tranſact in London.

All letters directed to Mr Shaw, or perſonal application made to him, at his houſe, Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand, or Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Cockſpur-ſtreet, ſhall be moſt punctually attended to.

THOMAS SIBBALD AND SON,

SMITHS, COLLEGE WYND,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have juſt completed an aſſortment of CARRON GRATES, of the neweſt patterns, Register Smoak Stoves, &c.

Engliſh Cut Fenders, beaded or plain, of all ſizes; Tongs, Shovels, and Pockers;—Kitchen Grates; Jacks; Dreſſing-irons, Coal-backetts, Fire-pans, and ſeveral other articles of Kitchen Furniture.

Have likewiſe on hand, a few GRATES and FENDERS, proper for drawing-rooms, mounted with a compoſition of metal; the patterns and engravings deſigned by one of the moſt eminent architects in London.

An ENGINE for extinguiſhing Fire, with twenty feet of Leather Pipe—To be ſold very cheap.

LOGS AND DEALS.

TO be SOLD by ANDREW HUNTER and CO. Leith, a Quantity of good MEMEL LOGS, a Parcel of the beſt Crown GOTTENBURGH DEALS, 12 feet long, 9 inches broad, 2¼ and 1¼ inches thick.——Not to be repeated.

FLAX, HEMP, ASHES, and HOPS.

JOHN THOMSON and CO. have the following GOODS for SALE, at their Warehouſe, Quality-ſtreet, Leith, viz.

FLAX——Theſſenhaſen Rakitz,
Memel Rakitz.
HEMP——Riga Rein,
Peterſburgh clean,
Memel clean,
Codilla,
ASHES——Beſt Crown Pearl,
Barilla,
Weed.
HOPS——A few bags and pockets.

N. B. The above ſold on moderate terms, and ſix months credit given, or diſcount for money.

TO THE CURIOUS IN HAIR DRESSING.

J. HOGG, Ladies Hair Cutter and Dreſſer, from London and Bath, No. 2. St Ann-Street, New Town, humbly begs leave to return his moſt ſincere thanks for the repeated marks of approbation he has received from ſo many Ladies of the firſt diſtinction of Edinburgh, in a manner encouraging his ſtrict endeavours of having it in ſome degree of perfection his new-invented tranſparent Toupee, by the aſſiſtance of which a lady can dreſs her own hair in ten minutes, in the preſent elegant faſhion, fit for the moſt polite aſſembly, without the aſſiſtance of any pins, and when ſhe is deprived of the aſſiſtance of a hair-dreſſer; the lightneſs and elegantneſs of which far exceeds any thing of the kind ever attempted in London or France.

N. B. He has likewiſe invented a Cuſhion for a Lady to put on in a morning, without the aſſiſtance of any pins, in three minutes, and appear well dreſſed; which comes ſo low in price as 3s. 6d He takes old braids and cuſhions as part of payment.

TO THE HERITORS OF St CUTHBERTS.

A Propoſal having been laid before the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, for carrying a public road through a part of the glebe lands belonging to the pariſh of St Cuthberts, the Preſbytery have appointed a Meeting to be held at the Weſt Church, on Tueſday the 24th day of May current, at twelve o'clock forenoon, to conſider that propoſal, of which this public intimation is given to all the Heritors of the pariſh of St Cuthberts, who are hereby requeſted to attend that Meeting.

GRASS SEEDS.

DAVID FAIRWEATHER, Seed Merchant in Pleaſance, Edinburgh, returns his moſt grateful thanks to the nobility and gentlemen, and his friends in particular, that have favoured him with their orders for ſeeds; and ſtill hopes the continuance of their favours, as he has juſt got to hand a large quantity of the beſt Ry-graſs Seed, from 7s. to 8s. per boll; Natural Graſs Seed, with a mixture of Rib-graſs in it, good for ſward or paſture ground, and Yorkſhire Fog, fit for bog or marſhy ground, at 4s. per boll.

N. B. Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered.—The ſeeds are freſh and good, for ready money only.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *April* 14.

DEBATE *on the Iriſh Apellant Juriſdiction Bill, concluded from our paper of Monday, April* 28.

Lord Loughborough ſaid, he had been ſo much accuſtomed to think with the noble and learned Lord, who ſpoke laſt, that he could not eaſily be perſuaded to entertain ſentiments oppoſite to thoſe avowed by the noble and learned Lord. On the preſent occaſion, he felt not the leaſt difficulty, becauſe he made no ſcruple to avow that he entertained exactly the ſame opinion that the noble and learned Lord had juſt delivered, and that he concurred in thinking, that if the noble Duke at the head of his Majeſty's government had projected the preſent bill, and had formed any plan collaterally connected with it, the reaſons upon which that collateral plan were formed, ought to be ſtated to the Houſe, but from the nature of the caſe, ſuch a circumſtance was impoſſible. The preſent bill was a ſingle meaſure, allowed on all hands to be neceſſary, and to have become unavoidable in conſequence of an event that had taken place of neceſſity in the Court of King's Bench. The bill conſiſted of two parts, one of which confirmed and declared the meaning of the Legiſlature in repealing the 6th of George I. laſt year, and the other abandoned the exerciſe of the apellant juriſdiction on the part of this country. The neceſſity of the Bill had been admitted by every noble Lord who had ſpoken in the debate; but by the manner in which the noble Duke had been called upon to give his reaſons for the Bill one would have been apt to imagine that this was the firſt time the bill had been heard of, that it was a meaſure of the noble Duke's, and that the Houſe were totally in the dark as to the grounds on which it had been introduced and the manner in which it was to apply. Their Lordſhips would be pleaſed to remember, that this was the ſecond reading of the bill, and no doubt the noble Lord, who introduced it, had explained it fully, when he firſt moved it in that Houſe. At any rate, it was much more natural to look to the quarter, from whence the Bill came originally, for the reaſons upon which it had been framed, than to the noble Duke, who on his coming into office, found it in the Houſe, in the ſtate in which it then ſtood. If they referred to the noble Lord near him, with whom he had ſerved many years in Parliament, [Lord Sidney] and who, as a Member of the other Houſe, had moved for leave to bring in the bill originally, he would doubtleſs be able to ſtate to them, in an ample and ſatisfactory manner, what, agreeable to the doctrine laid down by the noble and learned Lord, who ſpoke laſt, it was reaſonable to ſuppoſe, he had felt it incumbent on him to ſtate to the Houſe of Commons on that occaſion. And yet it was a little extraordinary, (if he could ſpeak from ſuch ſlender authority as the journaliſts of the times, who took the liberty of giving an account of what was ſaid in both Houſes of Parliament,) the noble Lord, ſo far from thinking it neceſſary to expatiate much upon the ſubject when he firſt moved for leave to bring in the bill, had ſolely confined himſelf to the mention of the event in the Court of King's Bench as the foundation of it; and having declared, that what had been formerly ſaid reſpecting Ireland had been much miſrepreſented in that country, had earneſtly deprecated all debate upon it, and had adviſed the paſſing it with as little diſcuſſion as poſſible. In this manner the newſpaper reporters ſtated the bill to have been introduced, and ſuch was the confidence of the Houſe of Commons in the noble Lord near him, that admitting and feeling the neceſſity of the meaſure, they had read the bill a firſt and ſecond time, and paſſed it without any farther explanation. In ſtating the matter thus, he was perſuaded the journaliſts muſt have been egregiouſly miſtaken, becauſe, if the doctrine of the noble and learned Lord was founded, the reverſe muſt have been the fact. Taking, therefore, the whole of the caſe into conſideration for thoſe who were members of the laſt Adminiſtration, to call upon the preſent Miniſters in the manner the noble Duke had been called upon, was, fairly ſtating it, to bring in a bill of their own, and to demand of their ſucceſſors the reaſons upon which the bill had been brought in. Their Lordſhips had moſt of them, when they formerly were at Weſtminſter ſchool, known what it was to borrow a little ſenſe of their claſs-fellows, to help them to make out their exerciſes; but he defied the annals of Eton and Weſtminſter to afford an inſtance after an exerciſe had been made and ſhewn up, for others to be called upon to find the ſenſe and reaſon of it. After putting this very ſucceſsfully, his Lordſhip recurred to more ſerious argument, and ſaid, the cauſe why no reaſons had been neceſſary to be aſſigned, when the bill was originally introduced to Parliament, was obvious—the bill upon the face of it carried its own reaſons, and required no argument to enforce thoſe reaſons farther than their power of conviction carried them. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the noble Duke had aſtoniſhed him when he moved for the two reſolutions of May laſt to be read: he could not conceive what uſe the noble Duke deſigned to make of them; at any rate it was impoſſible for him to have imagined, that the noble Duke meant to inſiſt on the latter as an accuſation againſt the noble Duke ſo lately placed at the head of his Majeſty's Government. Thoſe reſolutions had been propoſed by a noble Lord, when the noble Lord was in high office; he had afterwards been called to the ſuperintendency of Adminiſtration, and had every poſſible means of obtaining the fulleſt information upon the ſubject. The reſolutions had been moved more than ten months ago; if therefore there was any cauſe for blame on account of nothing having been done, in conſequence of the ſecond reſolution, ſurely that blame was rather imputable to thoſe, who had full ten months time to conſider of what was proper to be done, than to the noble Duke who had ſcarcely been as many days in office, and who, from the acknowledged quantity of urgent buſineſs on his hands, could hardly be ſuppoſed to have been able to have dedicated as many hours,——he had almoſt ſaid, as many minutes, to the conſideration of the ſubject. With regard to the confidence expected by the Adminiſtration of the day, upon the topic of Ireland, his Lordſhip declared, they had a fair claim to that confidence, and ought not to be deemed untried men. Two of the Members of the preſent Cabinet had both been in high office in Ireland, and each of them had received the thanks and applauſe of the country for their public conduct, in terms the moſt honourable and expreſſive. There was in Adminiſtration alſo, a noble Lord, whoſe high character, integrity, and abilities, were univerſally known and acknowledged, and to whom Ireland had returned her moſt grateful acknowledgments, by repeated public addreſſes for his ſervices, eſpecially for his having granted her a free and equal trade, a circumſtance the noble Duke had thought proper to take no notice of. After expatiating on theſe, and a great variety of other points, which from want of time we cannot even mention, his Lordſhip concluded by far the moſt pointed and able ſpeech of the day, with begging pardon of their Lordſhips for having taken up ſo much of their time with a ſpeech, which, though from beginning to end it was diſorderly and irrelevant, was not more ſo than the whole converſation had been, ſince no one Lord had ſaid a ſingle word upon the queſtion before the Houſe, viz. that the bill be committed. In the courſe of his ſpeech, his Lordſhip termed all that had paſſed, a mere ſprout of oppoſition, which had ſprung up with the ſeaſon, and had choſen to ſhew itſelf that day, but which, as far as regarded the bill before the Houſe, he would venture to propheſy would neither become a promiſing nor a ſturdy plant.

Lord Thurlow roſe again, in order to deny that the converſation had been in any degree diſorderly or impertinent to the queſtion. His Lordſhip commented on Lord Loughborough's argument, and endeavoured to turn the learned Lord's alluſion to ſchool-practices into ridicule, declaring, that Ireland would ſcarcely think herſelf indebted to the noble and learned Lord for putting the bill under conſideration, upon the footing of a Weſtminſter exerciſe. He alſo ironically profeſſed, that in the little he had before ſaid, he had not uttered any thing ſo *ſeditious* as a perſonal attack upon any one Member of the preſent Adminiſtration. In anſwer to what Lord Loughborough had ſuggeſted of Lord Sydney's having introduced the bill originally into the Houſe of Commons, without an ample explanation of the reaſon on which it was grounded, he declared he would not, on the authority of a news-paper, believe the fact. The late Adminiſtration could not have acted ſo contemptibly. His Lordſhip ſaid, the preſent Adminiſtration might, for ought he knew, mean to remove one of the greateſt men that ever came into office, from his ſituation in Ireland. The poſſibility of this circumſtance alone made it highly neceſſary that the Houſe ſhould know, whether Miniſters had any ſyſtem with regard to Ireland or not. If they had not, they were mere ſchool-boys, and ought not to hold the Government half an hour.

The Duke of *Chandos* ſaid, he wiſhed the noble Lord (one of the Secretaries of State) who was to be brought into that Houſe, had taken his ſeat there, that he might have had an opportunity of ſtating, in his preſence, thoſe parts of his former conduct as a miniſter, which rendered it impoſſible for him to lend his ſupport to an Adminiſtration in which the noble Lord had any ſhare. His Grace having ſaid this, went into a detail of the conduct of the noble Lord reſpecting Ireland, in the year 1779 and 1780, and mentioned the famous declaration of Lord Gower, on his reſigning his office of Lord Preſident of the Council, ſo much to his own honour and the ſatisfaction of his country. He next ſtated what he had ſeen in Ireland reſpecting the arming of the people, and charged Lord North with having induced his Majeſty to ſtrike a gentleman, of the firſt abilities, and the higheſt character, off the liſts of the Privy Council of both kingdoms, and to put another upon them, by no means ſo well entitled to that diſtinction. The Duke, after going through a variety of allegations againſt Lord North, compared the Government to a ſtate machine, and ſaid, ſuch was the love of office of the noble Lord, that finding he would not be permitted to mount the box, he had been content to get up behind. Before he concluded, his Grace aſſerted, that his Majeſty's cloſet had been aſſailed and taken by force; he repeated the words "by force," and declared he could bring proof of his aſſertion, and that parties fought now for the loaves and fiſhes only. He ſaid, ſuch has been the ſtruggle of the preſent Miniſters to provide for their dependents, that they had torn from about the perſon of the Sovereign all his old friends and acquaintances. The Duke paſſed a very high compliment on the late Lord Chancellor, declaring him to have been the ableſt man, and the greateſt character, that ever filled the elevated and important office which the noble and learned Lord had lately been forced to quit. His Grace dwelt ſome time on Lord Thurlow's praiſe, and after deſcribing his weight in that Houſe, his independence of character, and the conſ[illegible] with which he was looked up to by all ranks of people, ſaid, a better proof of his diſtinguiſhed talents and integrity could not be deſired, than the fact in evidence before the Houſe, viz. that on the noble and learned Lord's reſigning the ſeals, they were obliged to be put in commiſſion, no individual having been thought qualified to be his ſucceſſor.

The Duke of *Richmond* roſe once more, and replied to Lord Loughborough. His Grace admitted, that ſomething ſhould have been done ſooner reſpecting the ſecond reſolution of the 17th of May laſt, and that certainly ten months ought not to have been ſuffered to have elapſed, without ſome ſtep or other having been taken on the ſubject. With regard to the compliments which, the Duke ſaid, his Lordſhip had been ſo laviſh in beſtowing on the preſent Adminiſtration, he declared that he never paid any regard to ſuch ſort of praiſe, unleſs it was accompanied with reaſons to prove it had been merited; it was neceſſary therefore for the learned Lord to give ſome explanation of that part of his ſpeech, if he expected it to have any weight in the conſideration of their Lordſhips. His Grace once more urged the noble Lord in the green ribband to give the Houſe ſome aſſurance of the intention of Lord North with reſpect to Ireland; and after talking for ſome time of the oppoſite principles of the members of the preſent Miniſtry, ſaid, that he not only expected, but prayed for diſunion in the Cabinet; it would, in all probability, be the ſpeedy means of deſtroying an unnatural coalition.

Lord *Loughborough* declared himſelf embarraſſed: It was neceſſary he ſhould ſay a few words in reply to the noble Duke, but he was not in the habits of making apologies, or offering explanations; nor was he willing to learn the practice. His Lordſhip denied that he had paid any compliments to the preſent Adminiſtration; he had barely ſtated the hiſtory of undeniable facts. He then pointed out the particular occaſions on which Ireland had addreſſed Lord Carliſle, the Duke of Portland, and Lord North, in terms of gratitude and applauſe for their conduct towards that country. After pointedly adverting to ſeveral other matters that had fallen from Lord Thurlow, and the Dukes of Richmond and Chandos, Lord Loughborough remarked, that the noble Duke who ſpoke laſt had put up a prayer for diſunion in the Cabinet: That event, his Lordſhip ſaid, was not, he believed, very likely to happen; nor did he think the wiſh for its happening lay very near the noble Duke's heart; if it had, the noble Duke would have continued in office, as the ſureſt means of accompliſhing what he ſaid he prayed for.

The Duke of *Richmond* roſe again, and ſaid, if the noble and learned Lord had meant no more, when he paſſed his panegyric on the preſent Adminiſtration, than to recite certain ſcraps of hiſtory to be found in an old news-paper, neither the noble Lords in queſtion, nor the Houſe, would probably think themſelves much obliged to him. With regard to his continuing in office, he did not comprehend the learned Lord's meaning. He did aſſure him his office was no object whatever with him, nor had it at any time influenced his conduct in the ſmalleſt degree.

Lord *Carliſle* roſe to obſerve, that what had fallen from a noble Duke, who ſpoke laſt but two, relative to his Majeſty's cloſet having been taken by force, was a charge of a very ſer-

ous nature; and as it not only affected the present Administration, but all who supported them, it ought not to rest on the solitary assertion of any one man, however high in rank, or elevated in character, he might chance to be. His Lordship declared, he knew nothing of any such circumstance, nor did he understand what was meant by *force*, unless refusing to support an Administration, who, when they had it very much in their power to do otherwise, had terminated the war in so awkward a manner, that they had left a sting in the bosom of every man, not destitute of humanity, could be termed *force*? If that was force, he for one pleaded guilty; but as to any the slightest personal disrespect to the person of the first Magistrate, he denied that any had been offered.

Lord *Radnor* declared, he had no intention to have taken part in the debate of the day; he now rose merely to rescue what had fallen from the noble Duke (Duke of Chandos) relative to the closet of the Sovereign having been assailed, and taken by force, from the imputation of its being the solitary assertion of an individual. His Lordship declared, he verily believed such insults had been offered to his Majesty, as our free constitution by no means warranted. He said the people were too affectionate and too loyal to their Sovereign to have suffered his royal mind to have been vexed and harrassed by rude and improper demands. They would have stood by their Prince in spite of any faction, or any party however powerful, and have shewn by their zeal and attachment, that a King, who reigns in the hearts of his subjects, will be supported by them under any misfortunes, either foreign or domestic, and protected equally from the insults of foreign enemies, and of his own subjects. His Lordship spoke very handsomely of the Earl of Shelburne, who had been driven from his office by a vote of the House of Commons. He said, that noble Earl stood ready to meet the judgment of his country; but though the House of Commons had declared the peace inadequate, they dared not enforce their vote, and institute an enquiry, with a view to censure and punish the person who made the peace.

Lord *Osborne* (Marquis of Carmarthen) rose next, and replied to what his Lordship conceived to have been a part of Lord Carlisle's speech. He said the noble Earl had, on a former occasion, very ably delivered his sentiments on the peace; but as the preliminary articles must be made the grounds of the definitive treaty, he thought it neither wise nor politic, in any member of the Cabinet, to attack those articles ——

Lord *Carlisle* interrupted his Lordship, to assure him, that he had not, in the most distant manner, alluded to the preliminary articles; he had expressly talked of a treaty which left a sting in the bosom of every man not dead to the feelings of humanity, meaning the provisional treaty with America.

Lord *Osborne* begged pardon for having misunderstood the noble Earl. His Lordship then remarked, that Lord Loughborough had, on a former occasion, declared a particular article of the peace illegal: How then could he reconcile that argument to his conscience, when it became his duty to put the Great Seal to the definitive treaty? His Lordship said, the present Administration had succeeded in their purpose of driving the late Ministers from their posts; he conjured them, therefore, to rest contented with their success, and not endanger the future repose and safety of the country, by any ill-timed harsh expressions on a peace which the King had ratified, and which must be completed.

The Duke of *Richmond* said a few more words; and at length Lord Mansfield was suffered to put the question, which was carried, and the bill committed.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 6.

St James's, May 6.

ON Saturday last, about eight o'clock in the evening, died his Royal Highness Prince Octavius, his Majesty's youngest son, to the great grief of his Majesty, and all the Royal Family.

St James's, May 6. The King has been pleased to appoint James Wallace, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel, to be his Attorney General.

Whitehall, May 6. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Earl of Leven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *May* 6.

The Pomona, Tuitte, from Newcastle to Memel, is stranded at Schagen.

The ——, Harwitz, from Swinemunde to London, is stranded at Swinemunde.

The Monticucueli, Fomentel, for Bourdeaux, and the Constance, Lefaeur, for St Domingo, both from Dunkirk; the Damer, Hoe, (Dane) from Frederickstal for Ostend; and a Dutch brig, from Amsterdam for Civita Vechia, are all on shore near Dunkirk.

The Rose, Lawson, from London to the Isle of Man, is lost on the Spaniard.

The Bella, Burgess, sailed from Jamaica for Liverpool with the Anna, Savage, and Britannia, Drinkwater, and parted with them a few days afterwards.

L'Archidue Maximilien, from L'Orient to China, sailed 18th April.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Monday, May* 5.

Passed the East India, St Ann's, and Covent-Garden paving bills, with the bill for repealing the act relative to volunteers.

Read a first time the Hanvill enclosure bill.

The Clerk was then proceeding to read the order of the day for the loan bill, when Lord *Shelburne* said, he wished to submit to the consideration of the House a few resolutions which had been suggested by a noble Viscount, (Lord Stormont) who, in a speech in that house some little time ago, had alledged, that the Commons claimed not only a peculiar, but an exclusive privilege in the management and institution of money bills. This was a position, he said, neither founded in common sense nor justice, consequently should ever meet with his reprobation. There were, it was true, privileges peculiar to that House; but this was common to both Houses, their united interest being involved in all pecuniary grants. Doctrines of this complexion had obtained great prevalence for a century past, and a constant innovation had taken place in the other House; it was their Lordships duty, therefore, as they valued the constitution, to resist encroachments tending to annihilate that equilibrium which had made it the admiration of mankind.

The wisest men, since the reign of William III. his Lordship said, had remarked and deplored this innovation, as the order, beauty, regularity, even the very existence of our political liberty depended on the exact confinement of the several branches of the Legislature to their respective jurisdictions.

This, however, was not a new complaint; there having been a solemn decision, so early as the year 1673, in favour of the Lords, on a question similar to the present; when it was declared that the Upper House had a right to interpose, controul, advise, pass, or reject any money-bill which did not meet with their approbation.

Upon this ground he supported himself in moving resolutions which appeared to him necessary and expedient, on account of many hints and public assertions of men, that the Lords had no right to interfere in the disposal of money-bills. But how can any man in his senses, continued his Lordship, pretend to assert, that the Peers, so considerable a body of the component society, have not a right to exercise their judgment in the disposal of public money? And if at any period they could be justifiable in their vigilance, it must be at this hour, when a loan was negociated on terms the most disadvantageous that ever were recorded; for they were not only more extravagant than they had ever been in times of peace, but they were as bad as could be complied with even in time of war.—Men boasted of œconomy, and acted with profusion; they coalesced, it was certain, in many measures seemingly irreconcileable; but how they could reconcile the loan with their professions of œconomy and public virtue, he was at a loss to conjecture. The loans of the five last years were uniformly reprobated by men whose talents were now exerted to recommend and defend the present one on the principle of necessity.

It was in the recollection of their Lordships, and strongly impressed on the memory of a suffering people, that in the year 1782 a noble Peer, then at the head of affairs, was stigmatized for negociating a loan at that time thought prodigal, and which contributed to his removal, perhaps as much as all his ruinous measures of blood and calamity. Yet the present loan was infinitely worse, though panegyrised by the very men who censured the former: Such were the fruits of coalition, and the happiness derived from an opposition to men, who had at least the merit of terminating the unnatural carnage which disgraced and reduced us to the verge of ruin.

His Lordship then moved, first, that all future loans should be so far conducted as to have a tendency to reduce the national debt: And secondly, that such a system of œconomy should hereafter be adopted in all negociations of this sort, as should evince a disposition to retrenchment in every department of the state.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* objected to the points particularly insisted on by the preceding Speaker; defending the loan, and recapitulating the arguments before used in its justification.

Lord *Stormont* acknowledged the loan no boon, and one, tho' to be defended by the urgency of affairs, and the necessity there was of providing for a variety of exigencies, to prevent the wheels of government from being suspended.

The *Duke of Portland* entered very minutely into a detail of all the circumstances under which the loan was negociated; demonstrating the wisdom of the measure, and the great caution under which it was executed.

Lord *Sydney* justified the late administration, entering into a long discussion, which being thought by some of the Lords foreign to the subject, he was called to order by Lord Ravensworth; notwithstanding which he still proceeded in his defense, and concluded with agreeing to the motion.

Lord *Keppel* defended the terms of the loan, asserting, that however exorbitant they might be, they were nevertheless indispensible from the apprehensions of the bad consequences likely to arise from the neglect of paying the sailors and marines. If the measure was not good, he said it could not be denied that it was at least preferable to one infinitely more dangerous and ruinous.

Lord *Loughborough* expressed his concern that the noble Lords should so far forget their own dignity as to digress so widely from the subject, not a sentence having been expressed in any degree relative to the propositions submitted to their consideration, and the loan could with no more propriety be introduced than the equalization of ecclesiastical rights, or any other subject equally foreign. His Lordship then treated the resolutions with ridicule, and concluded with giving them his most hearty negative.

Lord *Thurlow* said, the last noble Lord had totally misconceived the scope of Lord Shelburne's motions, which were made with an intention to prevent, in future, the making a loan equally disadvantageous with the present, which, in the opinion of all descriptions of men, was confessedly a bad one. And if ever there was a loan creative of influence, the present was most certainly that loan; for it was distributed to some persons not worth a shilling, merely to gratify supporters and dependents. This being a fact, he was astonished that the learned Lord should call any resolution, tending to prevent similar corruption, nonsense, or brand it with any of the indecent epithets he had heard in the course of the debate.

Lord *Derby* said he rose, not to defend the loan, which had been proved to the world to have been the most expedient in the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but merely to express his surprise at the novelty of the subject on which the learned Lord chose to display his eloquence; as in the whole history of his Parliamenty conduct, no man could reproach him with having reprobated any loan, except the present. It was true it was not a good one; but that was owing to the conduct of the late Administration, whose duty it was to have brought the matter before the public, and to have carried it into execution.

Lord *Shelburne* said he would chearfully meet the investigation of the subject, and dared the present coalition to try the question. He had the confidence of the public to shelter him from any threats, of which many had been used, and the same temper that urged them would carry them into execution if there was any support for them, or the least foundation in truth or honour in the charges that were insinuated. What credit these futilities obtained with a people relieved by his best exertions from the horrors of a civil war, and an unequal contest with the greatest powers in Europe, every day furnished ample testimony.

The Questions upon the several resolutions were then put, and negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, May* 5.

RECEIVED and read a petition from Suffolk and Hastings relative to a parliamentary reform, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Read a second time, and committed for Friday, the Magistrates Jail bill.

Mr Powell presented an account of the duties on the drawback on coals, which was also ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Mahon presented a bill to prevent fraudulent votes being given at elections, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Deferred till that day se'ennight, the Pay-Office reform bill.

Deferred the Ways and Means and Supply till Wednesday.

The Speaker then acquainted the House, that the Lord Chief Baron had declined taking an inventory of Mr Whitehill's estate and effects.

Humphry Minchin, Esq; and J. Wallace, Esq; (the Attorney-General) took the oaths and their seats.

Lord *Maitland* read to the House a petition signed by four persons, complaining of the Commander in Chief for not having, at their request, ordered a Court Martial to try several complaints brought against Sir James Lowther, for peculation, oppression, and other mal-practices, while he commanded the Westmoreland militia. His Lordship said, the petition had been three months in hand; and finding the allegations contained in it were of a very serious nature, and being informed that there were proofs to support the allegations, he thought it his duty to present the petition, and moved that it be brought up.

Mr *D. P. Coke* seconded the motion.

General *Conway* gave a very long history of the whole business, from its first origin, in July 1781, to the present day. Before he was appointed to the office he still continued, though unworthily, to fill, charges had been transmitted to his noble predecessor against the Honourable Baronet, by certain persons, some of whom were not of the military profession, and therefore might not be thought proper prosecutors for a military offence. These charges were principally, that the Honourable Baronet had given false certificates of the raising of some companies in his regiment—that he supported these certificates by false musters, and false returns, and by drawing on the agents for full companies, converted large sums of the public money to his own use—that the regiment was in rags, and their arms unserviceable. General Conway added, that as soon as he came into office, he sent directions to the commanding officer of the district where the regiment lay, to enquire into the foundation of these charges. The result of the officer's enquiries was laid before a Board of General Officers, who were of opinion, that there was not sufficient ground for trial by Court-Martial; here he thought it his duty, therefore, to rest, and not to order a trial. As to the charge of false musters, he believed it to be absolutely groundless, from the report of the commanding officer who reviewed the regiment, and who found it complete, as well as extremely well disciplined. The charge relative to the clothing was still more groundless, as he himself saw their clothing, which was the same as the Oxford blues, and he found it finer than that of any other regiment, being scarcely inferior to the clothing of the guards; the lining, too, was finer by much than ordinary, and the buttons were very handsome. There was a complaint also of bills not paid; and that the Honourable Baronet had appropriated the money to his own use. He himself had seen some of these bills; one was for 1 l. 14 s. another for 9 s. and another for 5 l. Now, when the Honourable Baronet's circumstances were considered, and the expence he had been at for his regiment, one must laugh at the idea of his having put such sums into his pocket. As to the arms, there certainly was a time when they were in a bad condition, or at least not very good; but this was not the Hon. Baronet's fault; they had been 20 years in use; and the Hon. Baronet had applied for new ones, which had been sent to him by sea to Cumberland, but were taken on the way, then retaken by one of our ships; and the Hon. Baronet himself paid the salvage money out of his own pocket. Upon the whole, having the best proofs that the charges were groundless, it was not at all surprising that he did not send the Hon. Baronet to trial; and he was not a little astonished, that, as the noble Lord had had the petition in his possession three months, he did not present it sooner, before the regiment was disbanded.

Sir *James Lowther* now entered into a defence of himself, drawing a picture of his own circumstances, and those of his accusers; the principal of whom, he said, was one Jackson, an apothecary of Whitehaven, who had no connection with Westmoreland, and a man of no property in a town where Sir James stiled himself the owner of the land, fire, and water; a town which grew under the fostering care of his family, who found not a house there, but left it in so flourishing a condition, that it now contains 16,000 inhabitants, and has 300 ships constantly employed. Sir James also claimed the merit of having got his men for three guineas, and two guineas each; so that he did not interfere with the recruiting of the army: he made his officers a present out of his own pocket, of the expences they had been at in raising their men, and had paid 300 l. to Mr Rice, the music master, for teaching the regimental band, and for musical instruments: after this he little thought he should be accused of peculation. It is impossible to follow Sir James through his defence; in the course of which he dwelt much on the poverty of his accusers, seeming to infer, from that circumstance, that they were the more capable of calumniating. He was called to order by

Sir *Charles Turner*, who said he could not suffer such reflections to be cast upon the poor; none would ever petition that House if they were to be condemned for their poverty; and as that was the place where the poor and unprotected had the best chance to obtain justice, he would ever lean to the poor against the rich, as far as justice would permit him.

Mr Fox paid many compliments to the noble Lord who made the motion for bringing up the petition, ascribing to him the most patriotic intentions; but yet did not approve of such petitions being brought to that House, as it would in the end become a court of appeal for every man who should think he had cause of complaint. He professed himself perfectly well satisfied with the Hon. Baronet's defence; and hoped his noble friend would not press the petition.

Lord *Maitland* said, his reason for not presenting it sooner, was, that he waited till the government of the country should be settled, and that he held it to be his duty to present the petition of the poorest man in the kingdom; but still without pledging himself for the truth of the allegations.

Mr Alderman Townshend, Mr Martyn, and Capt. Keith Stewart spoke, after which the question was put on the motion for bringing up the petition, which passed in the negative, *nem. con.* and the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, May 6.

LONDON.

This morning some dispatches were received from Antigua, dated as fresh as the 16th of March; they bring an account that every thing remained quiet there; and that the crops of sugars were in a fair way of turning out much better than was

cited, as they have lately had some fine rains, with good weather.

y same dispatches were received from New York, brought over in the Fox transport arrived at Cork. m New York the 20th of March, when several arrived there from Nantucket, which were to sai from the 15th of April.

letters from New York mention nothing of Sir Guy's leaving that place; but that a number of coming over in the first ships that sail.

lowing is said to be the arrangement for satisfying who have suffered so much by the American war;

ve pensions of 500 l. a year.

e of 1000 l.

ven of 400 l.

ty-five of 100 l. and six reversions.

y of 200 l. and ten reversions.

y six of 180 l.

wo of 50 l.

was of opinion that they ought to have been provid- Canada; but the Loyalists applying to Lords North to get that intention changed, have succeeded. ill, it is said, be no less than 170 who will go provision.

Octavius was born the 23d of February 1779. The ver left him from Thursday night till Saturday, ed; his Majesty also continued with him from Fri- till his death. Their Majesties are almost incon- the loss of the amiable young Prince. Princess who was inoculated at the same time, it was feared recover; but yesterday it was thought the disorder a favourable turn.

is to be no public mourning on account of the decease ing Prince, it being a Court rule not to order mourn- of the Royal family under the age of seven years.

y the loan bill, and several other bills, received the t by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal rpose.

the death of Lieutenant Cunningham has been in several of the papers, we are assured that he is ger, and his wound in a fair way of being soon

day morning, at eleven o'clock, the unfortunate Mr was examined before Sir Sampson Wright, at the Westminster, touching the late forgery on the East- se. Two of the Directors attended on the occasion, an investigation for upwards of two hours, Mr Ry- committed to take his trial at the next session for London, for forging one bill of exchange for 3049l. to be drawn by the Governor, &c. of Fort St George, pretended acceptance of "P. Michel," which the was charged with publishing to Messr. Down and Pell. ging another bill of Exchange said to be drawn by nor, &c. of Fort Marlborough, for the sum of ing the like acceptance "P. Michel," which Ry- published to Messr. Asgill and Nightingale.—Ryland very collected during his examination, and appeared covered from the attempt he had made on his life.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 10.

Yesterday's Flanders mail, there are letters from O- ing an account of a ship having arrived there from m by a very short passage. By this ship there are ac- the Congress of Charlestown had removed from re one hundred miles up the country, where they laid a new town in a most desirable situation, with apartments for the Assembly and their officers, &c. eral had caused various conjectures; some ascribing it ck settlers having the greatest influence in their coun- the loyalists were gone; whilst others had their fears Congress, in this removal, consulted their own safety; the present unsettled state of government, rather choose ed in their deliberations in the country, where the in- s were few, than in the populous city of Charlestown. eters also mention, that in Charlestown the gold and re every day diminishing; and that they were in a fair losing their trade, as well as their specie. This news t effect among those concerned in cargoes lately gone, to Charlestown, and many long faces were to be seen hem. This indeed is not to be wondered at, when ing is considered. It is a well-known fact, that the ship- goods to America, since the Independency has been de- as chiefly been done by schemers and adventurers, who had no knowledge of the province to which they were or any connections in it. The old houses kept quiet, tho' very respectable connections there; and when, at last, hem ventured to ship for Charlestown, they had houses at e, where their cargoes would be safe, in case of the own government restricting or obstructing the commerce eat Britain. Next mail will probably bring us more n this subject from Ostend; or the next packet from own will certainly give us more particulars. Till then have patience.

his day, was married by special licence, at Lady P. Stu- Cleveland Passage, William Beckford, Esq; to Lady Mar- Gordon, neice to Lady Gower. Lord Thurlow attend- ceremony, and gave the lady away. As soon as the ge rites were ended, the married couple set off for Tun- Wells, where they propose lying this night, and to- morning will proceed on their journey to France.

The Duc de Chartres, accompanied by the Marquis de as, the Duc de Fitzjames, and Monsr. de Changran, ar- town on Sunday evening."

Extract of another letter from London, May 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House in a Committee on the American bill; a conversation arose between Lords Loughborough, Thur- and Walsingham, when, after some alterations, the bill nt back to the Commons.

On a motion of Lord Mansfield's, *Lewis's* divorce bill, ut proof being wanting, was thrown out.

To-morrow the Judges are summoned to attend the in order to give their opinion on the following que- "Whether the issue born of a woman after ten hs from the date of her elopment from her husband, ving apart from him in open adultery, such husband g instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, and *no* proved, be or be not a bastard?"

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The order of the day standing for a call of the House, it was remarkable full, and so much time was employed in calling over the names, that not until half after five o'clock was the business complete.

REPRESENTATION.

"After the call, Mr *William Pitt* remarked, that it had gone abroad, that a noble Lord (North) who he then saw in his place, had kept his seat so long in that House, merely to combat the motion for a reform, which he should have the honour to-morrow of submitting to the consideration of the House; and that, on the event of its determination, he was to take a seat in the upper House. He wished much, he said, to have that noble Lord's opinion, and whether he had any objections to a motion, for the House to go into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the numerous petitions presented to the House, from the different boroughs, cities, and counties in the kingdom, relative to a reform in the representation. His reason for asking, were his desire of feeling the pulse of the House, whether it would be more acceptable to have the business discussed in a *Committee* or the *House*; as he intended, after the petitions were read, to move some specific motion: And therefore, in his opinion, the better way would be, to consider of the great important subject in a Committee of the whole House, because it gave an opportunity for a fairer and more general discussion. His motive for not yet mentioning his scheme, was a desire to prevent any animadversions on it, previous to its being laid before the House.

"Lord *North* felt himself peculiarly obliged to say a word or two. He must press an obvious consideration to the attention of the House. The Hon. Gentleman charged him with staying in that House, merely to resist the projected reform. Wherever he should hold a seat, he trusted he would discharge his duty: But every person who heard him, knew it did not rest with him, whether he should remain where he was, or be honoured with the Peerage: That rested solely in the breast of his Sovereign. As to the report gone abroad, he wondered how it could have been propagated; and he would go so far as to say, it was indecent to exhibit such a charge against him. With regard to the question of parliamentary reform, his opinion was already well known. He would, therefore, undoubtedly oppose the House's going into a Committee, as his assent to that proposition would, of course, amount to an acquiescence in a scheme to which he never would give his concurrence. He allowed, however, the constitution would admit of assistance; yet this was not the moment for reform;—and of all the schemes he had heard, not one met his ideas. He was fearful of innovation, unless confident of specific advantage. It was the birthright of Englishmen to petition. The petitions on the table should be considered, and treated with respect. He suggested, however, that in the *House*, not in a *Committee*, the petitions would meet that proper investigation they were fairly entitled to; for the Speaker's being in the chair would not take from its solemnity.

"Mr *Powis* rose——The *Speaker* told him, there was no question before the House. The Hon. Gentleman sat down; but said, he did not think himself well used, as he had as good a right to speak as the noble person who spoke last. This induced an answer from the Speaker and Lord North; the latter saying, he thought *he was called on.*

"Mr *Fox* recommended a Committee to take the various schemes into consideration, pursuant to Mr Pitt's idea of last year. A specifick plan might be formed by that Committee, which should be submitted to the Houses.

"Gov. *Johnstone* did not approve of Mr Pitt's making a *secret* of his propositions. In his opinion, he ought rather to have set them abroad, that persons might turn their thoughts. He would therefore oppose a *Committee*, until the House was fully in possession of the Hon. Gentleman's scheme.

"Mr *Montague* ended the conversation, by observing there was no question before the House.

INDIA.

"Gen. *Smith* wished to be informed when the Lord Advocate would move the second reading of the regulating bill—

"The *Lord Advocate* could not tell exactly, as he did not know when the blanks would be filled.

"A petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London; a petition from the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex; and also a petition from Dumbarton, were presented, complaining of an undue representation in Parliament. The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table."

Last night, was married here, James Syme of Northfield, Esq; to Miss Helen Knox, eldest daughter of the deceased George Knox of Craigleith, Esq;

Yesterday, died at Falkland, the Rev. Mr Thomas Spankie, minister of the gospel there, prematurely cut off in the prime of life. He died universally and most deservedly regretted.

Yesterday afternoon, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost received a letter, by express, from Lord North, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, intimating, that his Majesty had formerly been graciously pleased to grant a free pardon to Thomas Thomson, and now had likewise extended his Royal clemency to Robert Chambers, condemned before the High Court of Justiciary for robbery, but recommended to mercy by the Jury. The free pardon for Chambers was transmitted by Lord North to John Davidson, Esq; Crown Agent; and the one for Thomson was delivered to Sir William Augustus Cunningham, Bart. and by him transmitted to Edinburgh, as formerly mentioned: But his Lordship, for fear of accidents, thought it necessary to inform the Lord Provost, by letter, of both pardons.

A person who has very lately travelled through the greatest part of the northren counties in England, says, there never was a finer prospect of a fine crop of corn and great crops of grass, than there is at present; and that the prices of corn and provisions are falling every where; ships with corn from abroad are arriving frequently, at almost every port in the kingdom; and it is thought that the country will be fuller of all kinds of grain in a few months than ever was known, as many ships are expected soon.

On Thursday last, Houston-Stewart Nicholson, Esq; performed the character of Hamlet, in the Theatre here, for a charitable purpose.

This gentleman's theatrical talents stand in no need of our panegyric; for it may be truly said, that

"Those who paint them truest, praise them most."

This performance afforded a noble display of genius, judgment, and execution, suiting the action to the word, and the word to the action, without o'erstepping the modesty of nature; and illustrating the author's sublime ideas with animated force, he annihilated himself, and assumed, in an astonishing manner, the person and character of the Prince of Denmark.

On Monday last, the following accident happened at Shirvey, in the parish of Kirkintilloch: Some children at play set fire to a hay-stack, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the neighbours to stop its progress, the fire communicated to the next house, and burnt it to the ground. By this accident two families were burnt out, and their clothes, furniture, &c. entirely destroyed.

On Thursday last, at twelve o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out in the barn-yard of Loanhead, near Kirkliston, which raged with great fury for some hours, and consumed six stacks of pease, a stack of oats, and two stacks of straw, together with two very fine barns, which had been finished but a few weeks before. By the exertions of the country gentlemen, the minister of the parish, farmers, and neighbours all round, two stacks of wheat, and one of oats, together with the dwelling-house and remainder of the offices, were happily preserved. The premises were fortunately insured in the Sun Fire Office.——This accident was supposed to be occasioned by two children diverting themselves with a red-hot stick.—Parents and servants cannot be too cautious in looking after children, even in their most innocent amusements.

This day, the 81st regiment were disbanded at the Castle. More than one half of the regiment received their discharges on their way from England, and most of them have enlisted into other regiments. This regiment was ordered for Jamaica, but refused to go, as they were only enlisted till the end of the war.

The 83d regiment (Royal Glasgow Volunteers) were disembodied at Glasgow on Thursday last.

Margaret Elder, who was tried before the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Aberdeen, for house breaking and theft, as mentioned in our last, was condemned to be hanged on Friday the 4th July.—Andrew Webster, a carter in Aberdeen, indicted for secreting, selling, and disposing of a parcel of leather committed to him to be carried from Dundee to Aberdeen, was found guilty, condemned to a month's imprisonment, to be then scourged through the streets of Aberdeen, and banished Scotland for three years. The Court rose on Tuesday, and sits next at Inverness.

The IRISH STATE LOTTERY begins drawing the 24th June; there is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes are payable in Irish currency without deduction. The original Tickets and Shares, from a Half to a Sixteenth, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered at WHITE and MITCHELL'S, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh; where schemes at large, containing the present prizes, may be had gratis. In this Lottery, besides the different capital prizes of L. 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, and 500, the first drawn on the 5th, 9th, 12th, and 15th days drawing, is entitled to 500 l. each, the first drawn on the 18th, 21st, and 24th days, to 1000 l. each, and the last drawn ticket to 1000 l.

By act of Parliament, the sale of Irish Tickets and Shares, is now under the same regulations with the British, and are not allowed to be sold without license, under penalty of 100 l. for each offence.

ALBANUS, *in answer to* ATTICUS, *is received.*

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND, April 23.

Fortune, Brown, of Aberdeen, from Leith, for Memel, in ballast.
Janet, Reid, of and from Dunbar, for Koningsberg, in ditto.
Peggy and Eliza, Peat, of and from Kincardine, for ditto, in ditto.
Concord, Whitehead, of Leith, from Dantzick, for Leith, with grain.
Betty, Stewart, of Aberdeen, from Newcastle, for Copenhagen, coals.
Industry, Willison, of and from Alloa, for Koningsberg, in ballast.
Bell and Betty, Dalrymple, of ditto from Fraserburgh, for Dantzick.
Annies, Morrison, of and from Ely, for Memel, in ditto.
24. Peggy, Kid, of Dundee, from Koningsberg, for Dundee, with grain.
Endeavour, Scott, of Alith, from Gottenburgh, for Koningsberg.
Jean, Gray, of and from Leith, for Copenhagen, with coals.
25. Margaret and Janet, Scotland, of Kincardine, from Koningsberg, for Ely, with grain.
John and Mary, Cumming, of ditto, from ditto, for Kincardine, ditto.
Peggy, Shelton, of Peterhead, from Dantzick, for Peterhead, ditto.
Betty and Margaret, Miller, of Kincardine, from Koningsberg, for Kincardine, with ditto.
26. Anstruther, Taylor, of Anstruther, from Memel, for Anstruther.
Janet, Mains, of Montrose, from Koningsberg, for Montrose, ditto.
Jenny, Craigie, of ditto, from ditto, for Cromarty, with ditto.
St Andrew, Salmon, of E. Wemyss, from Memel, for Dysart, ditto.
Athol, Cable, of Dundee, from Memel, for Dundee, with ditto.

ELSINORE, April 26. Wind N. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED at *LEITH*, May 8. Red Rose, Waugh, from Anstruther, herrings; Elizabeth, Duncan, from Alloa, with coals; Katty, Morrison, from Eastdale, with slates; James, More, from Borrowstounness, with coals and porter; James, Murray, from John's-haven, in ballast; Jean, Millar, from Wick, in ditto.—9. Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, in ballast; Hannah, Nicholson, from Thurso, in ditto; Helen and Peggy, Murray, from Carron, in ditto; Isobel, Drysdale, from Limekills, with coals.—10. Felkirk, Somervail, from Newcastle, with goods; Peggy, Macculloch, from Borrowstounness, with coals; Betsey and Peggy, Robertson, from North Berwick, grain.

SAILED, William and John, Hunter, for Inverness, with goods and wheat; Lake, Bowles, for Lyna, with wheat; Nancy, Robertson, for Aberdeen, with meal and potatoes; Betty, Kidd, for Inverness, with grain; James, Murray, for Aberdeen, with grain; Ann, Law, for Kirkwall, with ditto; Generous Mind, Knight, for Perth, with goods; Melville Castle, Findlay, for Borrowstounness, with ditto; Robert, Strong, for Zetland, with salt and goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, MAY 9.

Wheat	24s.	0d.	22s.	0d.	21s.	0d.
Barley,	26	6	23	0	20	0
Oats,	22	0	19	0	16	0
Peafe,	21	0	20	0	18	0

A BOOK-KEEPER

IS wanted for a Shop in Town, and who has no objections to go out occasionally with small parcels.—If he has been in the Cloth or Haberdashery business, the more agreeable; but he must be well recommended. Apply to the Publisher.

THOMAS WALKER AND SON,

QUALITY STREET, LEITH,

HAVE presently on hand, for sale, a quantity of the under-noted goods, which they are selling on the most reasonable terms, viz.

Very fine Old Jamaica Rum; Ditto Coniac Brandy; Sherry, White, and Red Port Wines, in bottles; Very fine Florence Oil, and French White Wine Vinegar; Best London Porter in whole or half hogsheads; a small assortment of Price Goods; Alicant, Faro, and French Cork; Prestonpans Oil of Vitriol at the maker's price; a small parcel Riga Clean Hemp; Cut Whalebone, at the London prices; a Quantity of Dutch Tierce and Barrel Hoops, and Coopers Flags; Spanish Reeds; Pitch in barrels; Kentish Hops in bags and pockets; and Liquorice Ball.

Commissions punctually obeyed, and good allowance to those who take quantities.

By Order of the Honourable
COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY's CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be exposed to sale, at the Custom House, Leith, on Friday the 16th current, at 12 o'clock noon,

Nine Boxes and Two Bags, containing 873 pounds of fine BLACK TEA.

Two Hogsheads CLARET.

The Goods to be seen at the Custom House, Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup on Monday the 12th of May 1783, in the land opposite Mr Cowan's marble yard, without the Water-gate, on the road to Abbey-hill, All sorts of Houshold furniture, consisting of Beds, Tables, Desks, Drawers, Chairs, Grates, Carpets, Tea and Table China, with a complete set of blue and white Stone ware; all sorts of kitchen furniture, with a good Jack, and lead Cistern.

Roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon

Mr DALGLEISH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold by public Roup, at the Hotel, Cheshil's Buildings, Canongate, Edinburgh, upon Monday next, the 12th May current,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of all kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; consisting of a great variety of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

A number of Mahogany Bed-Frames, in the newest taste, hung with beautiful copperplate and Manchester stripe curtains, lined and fringed; with Window Curtains, Down Beds, Hair and Wool Matresses, English Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.

A great variety of Carpets, newest patterns; Tent Beds, two Mahogany Book-case Beds, Linens, China, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The furniture is all new within these two years, and in fine condition.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon on that and the following days, and to continue till all is sold off.

Catalgues to be had at Francis Bruidwood's, Lawn-market.

N. B. As the Copartnery is now dissolved, it is intreated, that such as are indebted to the Hotel, will please pay the same to J. Clark, at the Repository; and any person having claims, will give in their accompts, without delay, as above.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Milton House, in the Canongate, all sorts of Houshold Furniture, Silver Plate, Tea, and Table China, and Bed and Table Linen, with uncut Webs of various kinds of Cloth, Turkey and Persian Carpets, some of them never used, and a great variety of other valuable articles rarely to be met with.

The Sale to begin on Tuesday next, the 13th inst. at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all be sold.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To Sold by public Roup, in Thistle-Court, No. 2. New Town, upon Tuesday the 13th of May current,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Blankets, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Mirrors, Silver Plate, Table and Tea China, a large quantity of Bed and Table Linen, an excellent Eight-day Clock, a good going Jack, and variety of Kitchen Furniture.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon of that and the following days, till all is sold off.

Mr PATERSON Auctioneer.

TO COVER THIS SEASON.

AT CRAIGCROOK, about two miles west from Edinburgh, on the Queensferry road, at Half a Guinea, and One Shilling to the servant, each mare,

OTHELLO,

That young black horse, who is very handsome, as well as remarkably strong, and is well calculated for breeding either for the draught or the coach.—Othello is above seventeen hands high, and well proportioned

He will be shown at Edinburgh on the Wednesdays, at Dalkeith on the Thursdays, and at Haddington on the Fridays.

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Tuesday the 20th May 1783, and to continue every day till all is sold off, within his Majesty's Naval Store-yard at Leith,

A Very large assortment of all kinds of NAVAL STORES, consisting of Sails, Cables, Hawsers, Coils of Ropes of all sizes, Hammocks, Bedding, Canvas, Nails, Leather, Oars, Tar, Oak and Elm Plank, Deals, and many other articles. Printed lists whereof will be ready to be delivered on Saturday the 10th current; and further information to be had by applying to John Thomson, his Majesty's naval store-keeper at Leith.

The roup to commence each day precisely at ten o'clock.

The above are all new, and of the very best qualities; and being now divided into proper lots for sale, agreeable to the printed lists, any person may have an opportunity of seeing the same any day after to-morrow the 8th, previous to the sale, from ten to two o'clock.

And as a deposit of 25l. per cent. is to be made by the purchasers, all persons who attend the sale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly; and unless they shall be paid for and taken away by the end of thirty days, the deposit will be forfeited, and become the property of the Crown.

Leith, 7th May 1783.

Bottomry Debts on the Sloop COWAN.

IT is requested, that if any persons have Bottomry Claims upon the Sloop Cowan of Borrowstounness, which lately belonged to the deceased James Marshall, they will immediately lodge them in the hands of Richard Lake writer to the signet, or William Baird merchant in Borrowstounness.

Those who do not give them in on or before the 28th May instant, will lose payment thereof.

Not to be repeated.

For TOBAGO,

THE MARGARET,

A fine New Ship,

To sail from Greenock in ten days, remarkably well fitted for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to A. Houston, and Company, Glasgow, or Messrs Gordon and Miller, Greenock.

For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,

(About 300 tons burden)

Captain JOHN GRINDLAY,

Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 15th of May.

For freight or passage, apply to John Duguid, Glasgow, or Messrs Anderson, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Glasgow, 16th April 1783.

A SHIP FOR SALE AT BORROWSTOUNNESS.

THE ENDEAVOUR,

A Brigantine about 200 tons burden, will be sold by public roup, within the house of John Bain vintner in Borrowstounness, on Wednesday 21st May next, at noon.

This vessel is remarkably strong built, in excellent order, and completely found;—has for some time been employed in the trade to London, and will answer equally well for any foreign trade.

The Endeavour was commanded by the principal owner Thomas Padon, lately deceased, which event alone occasions this sale.

For an inventory, and the conditions of sale, apply to John Cowan and Co. merchants in Borrowstounness.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALL and SONS Warehouse, Lower end of the City Guard,

A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, LACES, and LUTESTRINGS, which will be sold much below the usual prices, for ready money only.

To be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for one or more years, and may be entered to immediately,

A DWELLING-HOUSE at Rosemount, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, closets, kitchen, &c. pleasantly located (a mile west from Edinburgh). The air is esteemed very healthful, the soil remarkably dry, and situation convenient for sea-bathing, being near the town of Prestonpans, which has also the advantage of a stage-coach going to Edinburgh every day.

For particulars, apply at Rosemount.——Not to be repeated.

SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c.

IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Upset Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th June 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, and the PATRONAGE of the united Parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno; the Farm of KIRKPATRICK, and the Lands and Estate of SHAWS, both marching with the barony of Closeburn; all lying in the said united parishes, and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 50,000 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire aforesaid. To be exposed at 5000 l. Sterling.

If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shaws, do not sell together, they will be exposed at the following low upset prices:

LOT I. The Barony of CLOSEBURN, to be exposed at 43,000 l.
LOT II. The Farm of KIRKPATRICK, to be exposed at 1550 l.
LOT III. The Estate of SHAWS, to be exposed at 6300 l.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9360 acres; and the gross rent, as now established by bargains with good tenants, upon leases of a moderate endurance, and under proper restrictions, is about 1800 l. per annum, exclusive of the lime-quarries and woodlands, not rentalled.

The woods upon Closeburn are extensive and very valuable; they consist of about 270 acres, whereof 180 are mostly oak. The oak woods on Newton and Dressertland, at last cutting, twenty years ago, sold for about 1000 l. on Gilchristland and Potthouse, seven years ago, for 1200 l. and on Dinning, ten years ago, for 150 l.; and the oak wood on Barnmuir, worth about 120 l. are yet to sell.

The remainder is mostly fir wood, whereof a considerable part, standing around and near the mansion-house, is full grown and fit for sale. They were valued several years ago at 500 l. which was offered for them; and the rest is young plantations on Lakehead and Campel, of different ages, all very thriving.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heart, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition. The nett profit to the heritor, per contract, is 4½ d. per measure, so on 40,000 measures a-year, which is considerably below the medium of the working for eight or nine years past, the lordship rent to the proprietor is 750 l. Sterling per annum.

The work is yearly increasing, and promises to be permanent. The lime-rock is inexhaustible. The demand at present cannot be supplied until more draw-kilns are built; and while it lasts, the purchaser of Closeburn, at the upset price of 43,000 l. must draw about six per cent. for his money, exclusive of the woods and the patronage. It is also a certain means of improving and annually increasing the rental, not only by the benefit of liming, but by enabling the tenants to keep strong stocking on their farms, being certain (from the carriage at so great a work) of constant employ to their servants and horses, when they can be spared from the labour of the farm.

The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing in the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 33 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, where coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects, for payment of small feu-duties; and the purchaser will have right to the tithes.

The farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected betwixt Closeburn and Shaws; It is a very large and a very improveable farm, consisting of 429 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of fir planting, about 14 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a cheap bargain; since which time about 220 l. has been laid out for inclosing, liming, and building a very commodious inn, which is much frequented, and the whole is now let to good tenants at 100 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands of Shaws, marching with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east, are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good salmon-fishing in that river. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300 l. per annum.

There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds on Shaws, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540 l.; but, since that time, above 1000 l. has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains about 900 acres, including about 56 acres of wood, mostly oak, twenty years old, and almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture grounds are reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

The rent of Byreholm and Bogrioch Park is 1334 l. 6 s. 5 d. and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107 l. It was in the heritor's own hand for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whitsunday 1781, at 60 l. under restriction as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107 l. The woods are valuable; at last cutting, twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000 l.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will show the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for paying the price.

TRUSTEES MEETING AT KINROSS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Annual General Meeting of the Trustees upon the turnpike-road between North Ferry and Perth, is to be held at Kinross, upon the last Saturday, being the 31st of May current; when it is requested that the Trustees will please to attend.

HOUSE and LANDS of ENOCHBANK.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Peter Mackaly vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 21st May current, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon,

The Lands of ENOCHBANK, Mansion-house, Offices, and Garden, lying within ten minutes walk of the cross of Glasgow.

The house consists of 13 fire rooms, with light and dark closets. In the kitchen is a remarkably fine pump-well, the water greatly superior to any in the neighbourhood. There is a stable neatly fitted up, byre, laundry, gardener's room, and washing house, completely finished, chaise-house, house for poultry, and several other necessary conveniencies; a little dovecot stocked. The garden consists of near an acre of ground, well inclosed, and having brick walls on the west and east sides; the walls covered with fruit trees of the very best kinds, all in flourish, and in the most complete order. The garden and walls contain 103 fruit trees, besides a great number of gean and plumb trees planted in the pleasure grounds, in which there is a canal, well stocked with fish, the banks of which are covered with different kinds of shrubs. The park to the north of the house is inclosed with double hedging, and verges of various kinds of wood. The garden is sown with all kinds of vegetables for a family; and the whole may be entered to the day of sale.

The articles of roup and progress of writs to be seen in the hands of James Hill writer in Glasgow.—The house and lands will be shown every day after Monday next, betwixt one and three afternoon.

Farm in Clackmananshire to Let.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, for such number of years as can be agreed on,

A Large Grass Farm, called PEATHILL and GARTARY, lying within three miles of Alloa, two of Clackmanan, and one of Kincardine, and within a mile of Mr Stein's great distillery at Kilbagie. This Farm is completely inclosed, and subdivided by sufficient stone dykes, consists of upwards of 500 acres, and is fit either for sheep or black cattle, and great part of it arable, and the tenant may have a liberty of ploughing.

For particulars apply to the proprietor at Brucefield, near Clackmanan.

Lands in the Shires of Roxburgh and Berwick.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Estate of GREENKNOW, and Town and Lands of WEST GORDON, and Mill thereof, lying in the parish of Gordon and shire of Berwick.

The estate consists of upwards of 2300 acres, of a good soil, and capable of great improvement, and is conveniently situated within a few miles of the towns of Kelso, Lauder, Melrose, and Greenlaw.

The present rental of the estate, after deduction of minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, amounting together to 2 l. 7 s. 5 d. is 440 l. 5 s. 11½ d. Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and part hold blench of the Duke of Gordon,

Also, these Lands of MAXTON, possessed by David Ballantyne and Walter Nicol, tenants thereof, lying within the parish of Maxton and shire of Roxburgh. The lands consist of 280 acres or thereby, whereof about 196 were infield before the division of the town and territory of Maxton. They lie near the turnpike road betwixt Melrose and Jedburgh, are of good quality, and may be much improved.

For particulars apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the signet, who will show the rentals and title-deeds.

Lands in Linlithgowshire to be Sold.

THAT upon Wednesday the 21st day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, there is to be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of George Jarvey, vintner in Bathgate.

ALL and WHOLE, the Lands of TORBANE-TREES, lying within the parish of Bathgate, and shire of Linlithgow, as the same are presently possessed by John Whyte, William Bryce, Robert Gilmour, and Peter Thomson. The yearly rent of these lands, after deduction of public burdens, is about 62 l. Sterling; they hold blench of a subject superior, are all inclosed, a great part of them are divided and surrounded with strips of planting, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. There is a good Mansion House on the lands, with offices, which, with the other farm-houses, are in good repair.——400 l. of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, upon proper security.—The lands are situated in a delightful part of the country, two miles from Bathgate, and one from Whitburn.

For further particulars intending purchasers may apply to Robert Dick, at Mr Kay's writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or David Corbet, writer in Bathgate, either of whom will show the title deeds, articles, and conditions of sale, and who have power to conclude a private bargain, for all or any part of the said lands.

Andrew Dick at Trees will show the premisses.

CASTLESTEWART ESTATE.

TO be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 24th day of June 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the Eight Merk Land of DOWALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 104 l. sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 106 l.

On this estate (which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided) there is a large commodious modern mansion house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also fine gardens and an extensive policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting, very thriving.

This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. About 500 acres, lying round the mansion house, are presently out of lease. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a member in parliament, and the tithes are valued.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 416 l. of yearly rent.—To be sold either in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

1st, The Mains of Duchrae, and the Lands of Ulliok, and Meikle and Little Craigs, about 773 acres, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Clellans, at 135 l. 2 s. sterling.

2d, Drumglass, Tornoroch, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, about 884 acres, as presently possessed by James M'Conochy, at 145 l. sterling.

3d, Urioch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, about 637 acres, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at 108 l. 19 s. 2½ d.

And, lastly, Drumbreck, about 137 acres, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at 20 l. 9 s. 10 d.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400 l. sterling; and there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of WIGTON, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart, at the rent of 5 l. sterling.

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the Town of WHITHORN, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. sterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsby, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

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